ANOTHER INSTANCE OF REEL THEACHERY
CUrred in front of the Second New Hampshire regi ent similar to that which was seen in front of the Eleventh Massachusetts. Captain Brown's company on tered a body of the enemy, when the rebel com under cried out, "Don't fire, den't fire; we are friends!" at the same time directing his men to trail their arms Captain Brown ordered his company not to fire. Having thus obtained a good show at them, the rebels fired a volley, killing Captain Brown and many of his men.

THE ARTHLERY CHANGE THEIR POSTION.
Support to our artillery was withdrawn a sent to a more important point, General Hooker deeming it better to run the risk of losing a few pieces of artillory than of losing the day. This was just pre vious to the time that our reinforcements were coming up close in the rear.

Those reinforcements consisted of General Kearney's division, formerly General Hamilton's, in General Heint an's corps. When the division was still far in the rear, hearing the firing in front, and having receive orders to come forward with all possible haste, the seve ral brigades pushed on through the mud, in the falling ain, past other troops and trains. General He who was anxiously watching the progress of the battle and weighing the chances for victory or defeat, had sent ers to hasten on the coming division of his

GENERAL BERRY'S BRIGADE ARRIVES At this point General Berry pushed his brigade vigorusly forward, and sent to the rear requests for the peedy advance of Captain Thompson's batteries of ar-The brigade and the artillery soon arrived near he field of action. General Kearney, with General on, had ridden to the front, and both, assisted by their staff officers, used their personal influence to good dvantage in encouraging the weary soldiers on to the scene of action. As the troops passed where General Heintzelman was he waved his hat, and they greeted him with the most enthusiastic cheers. The arrival of this brigade at that moment was most opportune. That was a very critical period of the battle.

HOW OUR GUNS WERE CAPTURED. The enemy, seeing the supports withdrawn from the artillery, made a determined attempt to capture it, and, indeed, nearly all the horses having been killed and he pieces deeply embedded in the mud, some of the guns had already fallen into his hands. The enemy was pushing this part of the line, and had succeeded in entering the woods near the Hampton road, which Gen. Hooker's division had held all day.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GENERAL HEINTZELMAN. General Heintzelman himself was nearly surrounded; but I am informed he deliberately made up his mind to be killed or captured by the enemy sooner than leave a position where, at that critical juncture, he could by his personal presence inspire confidence in his troops. Had he left the result might have been disastrous. Just at that moment, however, as I have said, General Berry's rigade arrived, and thenceforward the tide of battle was destined to turn completely in our favor.

EM. HEINTZRIMAN ORDERS THE BANDS TO PLAY NATIONAL AND MARTIAL AIRS—THE EPPERT. When General Kearney's troops were being brought into action they met the lengthened files of General Hooker's wounded being carried to the rear. The thricks of the lacerated and bleeding soldiers, who had sen fighting so long and so well, pierced the air, and pined to the mud and rain, and the exhaus hose who had come several miles with so much speed alculated to produce a favorable impressi hem as they were going into action. General Heintzel-nan, however, ordered several of the bands to strike up al and martial airs; and, when the strains of the ar tunes reached the ears of the wounded as they ing carried from the field, their cheers mingle of the soldiers who were just rushing into the The effect, too, was great on the other side; for ers state that when they heard the nds strike up the Star Spangled Banner, and heardour rs cheer, they knew that the victory would be

eral Rearney quickly conferred with General neral Hooker, who pointed out the position of afirs, and made some suggestions as to the disposition of his forces. Having observed the point of attack, Gene-ral Kearney immediately threw his troops into action. The Third Michigan regiment, Colonel Champlin, having een previously detached and sent with General Emory, ral Berry went on the field with the three other ats. The Fifth Michigan regiment, Colonel Terry was filed off to the left of the road in to the timber, and was supported by the Thirty-seventh New York, Colonel Hayman. Part of the Second Michigan, Colonel Poe, wa placed on either side of ithe road, six companies being held on the left as a reserve. A HRILLIAN'S CHARGE OF GENERAL HERRY'S COMMAND.

Then a charge was ordered on the left, and the Fifth Michigan and Thirty-seventh New York advanced in splendid style, driving the enemy before them away from the fallen tim and out of the rifle pits beyond. Nearly all the field officers of the Fifth Michigan regiment were wounded in this charge. Colonel Berry was slightly wounded early; but he still bravely urged on his command. Lieuten Colonel Boach, who had won honors on the field in Mexico, sustained his character of a gallant officer, and was ded in the thigh. Major Fairbanks luckily escape himself, though he had a horse shot under him. Colo nel Hayman and his officers acted in the most gallant ner in this brilliant charge.

THE EVENCY OF THE PIRE OF THE WESTERN TROOPS. The fire of our Western soldiers was accurate. In en

of the rifle pits sixty-three dead rebels were counted most of them shot through the head. The dead and dying were lying all around. The Fifth Michigan regiment held possession of that rife pit, and turned to go account the advanced position it had gained. Captain Smith, General Borry's Assistant Adjutant General, dis played great gallantry under heavy fire, and led the right wing of the Fifth Michigan regiment in the charge. THE RESELS STILL PRESSING ON.

Still the enemy was pressing forward on the centre where our almost abandoned battery was fast in the mud. In the meantime Captain Smith had placed his pieces in echelon on a knoll to the right of the road, and when the rebels came down from Fort Magruder to take his comrades' cannon he met them with a raking fire, which kept them from carrying them away. At the same time Gen. Kearney, perceiving this movement of the enemy ordered two companies of the Second Michigan regimen to charge on the enemy's skirmishers, who were now crowding on our pieces. This charge was conducted in the most gallant manner, and the rebels were enco more driven back over the felled timber. THE THIRTY-RIGHTH AND PORTIETH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER

The Third and Fourth Maine regiments having been detached from Gen. Birney's brigade and temporarily assigned to Gen. Emory, Gen. Birney came forward with the two remaining regiments—the Thirty-eighth New York, Col. J. H. Hobart Ward, and the Fortieth New York, Col. Reilly. These were deployed to the right of the Hampton road, and, like those under General Berry, on the left, relieved fragments of regiments which had borne the brunt of the battle ever mencement in the morning. All this time the rebel artillery was sending a rapid fire into our

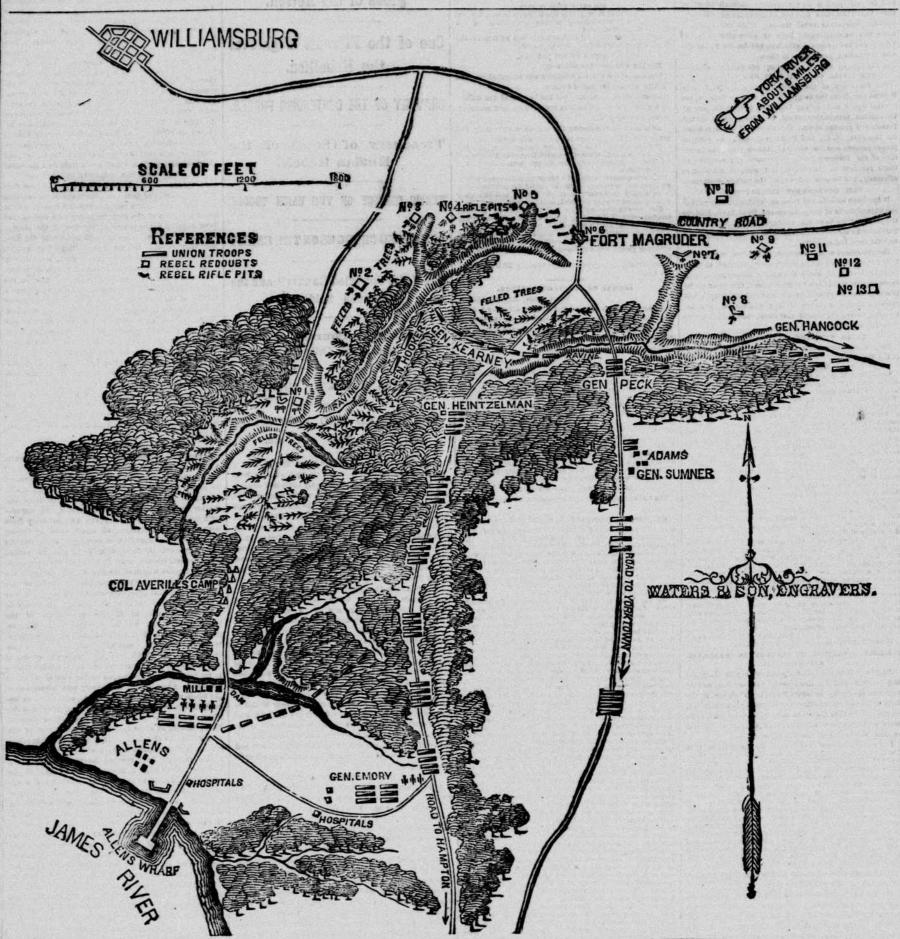
CALLANT CHARGE OF THE THIRTY-RIGHTH NEW YORK VOLUS-

The Thirty-eighth New York regiment was ordered to charge down the road and take the enemy's rifle pits in front by the flank. Colonel Ward in the most martial manner led seven companies of his regiment in this most brilliant and successful charge. The other three compapies, under Lieutenant Colonel Strong, were doing effi cient service in an adjacent portion of the field. The charge of Colonel Ward's regiment was a splendid thing, sulted in putting the enemy to flight again acros the open space. The personal conduct of Colonal Ward, whose martial bearing on the field was remarked by all who saw him, could have had no other effect than to in fuse patriotic and military arder into all the soldiers

THE POSTISTIC NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS ALSO CHARGE THE RESILE General Kearney, who was in one of the most exposed contribus in the front, and who speaks and moves with great rapidity, observing the advantage to be gained at this important moment, immediately ordered the left wing of the Fortisth New York, Colonel Reilly, to follow the Thirty eighth in another charge over the open space and dash into the enemy's rear. The Colonel being waffantly engaged in front with the right wing of his reging t, this charge of the left wing was led to the

THE BATTLE BEFORE WILLIAMSBURG.

The Difficulties of the Field--- The March of the Union Troops Through the Woods-The Line of Rebel Defences.



most intrepid manner by Captain Mindel, chief of Genelanced and the

closed in that portion of the field. GENERAL JAMESON'S BRIGADE ARRIVER

General Jameson, having previously reported his regi ments advancing, now came up with his brigade, and second line was formed ready for any subsequent move ment; but the fast approaching darkness and the drizzling rain prevented an opportunity for his troops to participate in the action, though he himself had rendered va lumble services in cheering on other regiments under a galling fire.
THE OPERATIONS ON THE RIGHT.

In the meantime the operations had extended further to the right. General Peck's command, of which I have previously spoken, was brought into action late in the afternoon near the point where the Yorktown road opens into the space in front. The One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania regiment, Colonel Bolley, was deployed to the right of the road, and the Fifty-fifth New York, Colonel de Trobriand, to the left. This was the time of th general movement along the whole line, and when the enemy was attempting to carry off Capt. Weber's guns. with instructions to prevent that movement, but reach ed the spot too late to accomplish the intended object However, those regiments and the Sixty-second Pennsyl vania, Colonel Riker, engaged the enemy in front till their ammunition was expended. The Ninety-third Pennsylvania, Colonel McCarty, was thrown in front and contended with the rebels until they appeared it larger force to the right again, in front of Colonel Rolley's regiment. It was now quite doubtful whether General Peck could hold his position there. The Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, Colonel Balliere, was ordered forward but some of the companies manifested symptoms of dis order, while the rebels were gaining ground; but it was placed in position notwithstanding, and before night closed upon the conflict the brigade had partially succeeded in driving back the enemy. The sup ply of ammunition in the cartridge boxes hav ing been expended, this brigade was relieved by other troops, which were placed under command of Gen Devin on the right and Gen. Keim on the left.

GENERAL EMM.
General William H. Keim, of Pennsylvania, of General Casey's division, was engaged actively in the battle actually rising from a sick couch to participate therein He was complimented by General McClellan for the ser vices he rendered in rescuing General Peck's division when in great danger. General Kelm's death was cause by the exposure he suffered at this battle.

THE CHARGE OF GENERAL HANGOCK'S DRIGADE.

The battle had now raged from early in the morning till near night. By the superior intrapidity of our troops the vigorous attacks of the enemy had been repulsed, and his last grand advance along the line had been handsomely repelled by Gen. Kearney's troops. The enemy had tried to turn our left, and had falled, and the subsequent advances gradually extended from left to right. The rain was still descending, as it had been all day Gen. Hancock's brigade, which I have previously placed on our extreme right, remained in the position he took up when he crossed the dam, and occupied some of the evacuated earth works earlier in the afternoon. Expected reinforcements not coming up in time, it was deemed more proper that he should fall back from his advanced position to the one he occupied at first, immediately after crossing the dam. Being occasionally engaged with the enemy however, in order to avoid the bad effect which a retro grade movement on his part might cause, he held the position, keeping his skirmlahers deployed in front.

THE FORT SLACKENS FIRE.

The fire near Fort Magrader, to the left, had now almost subsided, and rebel troops were observed moving in different directions. A force of the onemy's infantri filed a work which had remained enoccupied, and a body a view of charging on the battery.

A vigorous attack on the right made General Hancock

ral Birmey's staff. The enemy was successfully driven he out off from an epportunity of retreating, if on that memorable field. Surely the ancient days of at Richmond by the Fourteenth Louisiana. At the battle fell back in line of battle, followed by the rebels, firing and cheering as they came; and our artillery was brought back piece by piece, the last gun firing a few rounds of canister at the advancing enemy. As soon as the artillery was safe the Fifth Wisconsin regiment, on the right, was ordered to retire in the same manner as the others, disputing the ground as it retreated. Another line was being formed on either side of the redoubt by our retiring regiments. The enemy was pressing them so hard that when the Fifth Wisconsin had reached the econd line, followed by the Fifth North Carolina, shouting "Bull run, Ball's Bluff," it was immediately form to the right and left of the redoubt.

THE CHARGE. The rebels were now within some forty yards, and seneral Hancock ordered an immediate advance of his entire line. This, it will be remembered was composed of the principal portions of the Fifth Wisconsin Sixth and Seventh Maine, Thirty third New York and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania regiments—in all about two thousand five hundred men. These regiments went forward with alacrity, and, as they came close to the enemy, delivered a few volleys. Then General Hancock, who politeness is equal to his bravery, gave the command-GENTLEMEN, CHARGE

And his gallant soldiers, with tremendous cheers dashed down the slope. The enthusiastic spirit of the men seemed to be sufficient to frighten the opposing force, which was said by prisoners to be General Early's bri gade, and, with the exception of three resolute rebels who tood to receive the bayonets, the line broke, and the rebels ran. Pursuing them down the slope, General Hancock's command halted and fired ten or twelve volleys at them, and also at another robel force which was observed advancing to support the first. When the smoke cleared up the ground was thickly covered with dead and dy-THE ENEMY'S LOSS.

The loss of the enemy at this time must have been tremendous. The Fifth North Carolina regiment was almost annihilated. The Twenty-fourth Virginia and other regiments lost many officers. General Early is said to have been wounded and several colonels killed. The prisoners we have captured say that before they went into the action General Hill made a brief address to the rebel troops, in which he told them that we ha better arms, that the conflict would be close, that he knew they were equal to the task, and that they must walk in and give us the cold steel. Then General Early asked them if they were ready to take that battery and they replied that they would try it. They did try it; but instead of giving us the cold steel they them selves fled at the sight of it.

GENERAL M'CINLLAN ARRIVES ON THE SCENE OF ACTION. Towards the close of the engagement it was the Prince de Joinville, I believe, who rode off and came back with General McClellan, who arrived, with heavy reinforce ments, at the scene of action on the right, just about the time that General Handock's command made the final charge. He was loudly cheered as he passed, and his presence on the field created the most unbounded enthusiasm among his devoted troops.

General Hancock's loss in the operations of the day, in cinding this charge, was nine killed, ninety-five wounded and thirty missing. That was about the concluding act of the engagement; and when night closed on the fina scene, our troops all along the line soundly slept on the field they had so bravely won. CHARACTER OF THE CONTEST AND CONDUCT OF THE MEN.

This battle was a series of charges on either side from the left to the right of the line, from the commence ment of the action to its close; but as the ground was covered with felled timber it was difficult for troops to menœuvre speedily in any place except on the right, where the advantage of position gave General Hancock an excellent opportunity to charge. No soldiers ever fought with greater determination than did the enemy's and ours. The repeated attempts to turn our le't were successively repulsed each time in the most galant manner; and history sies not furnish in. At the battle of Bull rup same of the Party-eighth Now

apprehensive that his position might be turned, and | stances of greater individual valor than were displayed | York were taken prisoners, and were guarded in prison quent to the battle the dead were lying so thickly on the ground that in some places it was necessary either to pick your way or step on some dead or wounded soldier, among the dead on the field. Our loss was over two thousand in killed, wounded and missing. It is imporsible to tell precisely what loss the enemy has sustained but from the number of killed and wounded which he eft behind, and other evidences, his loss is believed to be fully equal to ours.

THE COOLNESS AND BRAVERY OF GEN. HEINTZELMAN. General Heintzelman acted with a coolness and courage, when surrounded by danger, which attest anew his merite as an accomplished soldier. Not over pleasing in his man, ners in general intercourse, except with those with how his eye gleams with martial fire amid the excite ment of the field. General Hooker opened the attack and successfully held the ground with his division against overwhelming numbers until the arrival of General Kearney's troops late in the afternoon. He was in immediate command where the fighting was during the greater portion of the day, and fought the reb ferces under General Joseph E. Johnston, the ablest of all the rebel generals, with unquestioned energy and skill. THE RELATIONS BETWEEN GEN. HOOKER AND JOE JOHNSTON It is an interesting incident that General Hocker and General Johnston, who confronted each other on that occasion, are old friends, fought side by side for the American cause in all the battles which took place it the basin of Mexico, and entered Chepultepec together. General Hooker has shown himself to be not only pleasing gentleman, but an able officer.

GENERAL BEARNEY. General Kearney's activity is surpassed only by his intrepidity. His conduct in the battle was of an inspiring character. He was often in the most exposed positions once with General Jameson, down in front of Fort Magru der. The wonder is that he was not killed. One of our officers met in the hospital a college companion, a Vir ginian, who was on the rebel side, and wounded in the fight. He said that he and others had several times taken deliberate aim at "that man with the one arm. That was General Kearney, who lost his arm while leading a charge during the war with Mexico.

OTHER GENERALS who commanded brigades conducted themselves with scarcely less bravery and valor. The staff officers in every instance rendered valuable services to the cause on this eccasion. I would wish to mention some of them; but in doing justice to a few I might by implica tion do injustice to many, while all exhibited activity and those who were under a heavy fire showed great General Kearney's Chief of Staff, Captain lames M. Wilson, was killed while putting in execution the desire for a general onest, falling within the enemy? lines; and Lieutenant Wm. C. Bernard, one of his aids late of West Point, lost his life towards the close of th engagement, having previously lost a horse. With scarcely an exception, officers of the field and of the haved in the bravest manner, while among the file there were thousands of instances of individual prowess, most of which may never be widely known.
And all those who conducted themselves commendably,
though they may not see their names in print, will have the inward consciousness of duty done, which is in itself an exceeding great reward.

THE CONTEST throughout was of the fiercest character. One or two examples will serve as illustrations. After the action a friend and foe were found, each tightly clutching his rifle, each having the other's bayonet in his body, and both dead upon the ground. One of our lieutenants who was killed had run his sword through one rebot and was cleaving the skull of another when he was killed by a builet. The Thirty-eighth New York and the Fourteenth Louisiana regiments, which peraction. The one was opposed to the other in the fight.

prisoners by the Thirty-eighth. The tables had been completely turned; for familiar faces were recognized again, and it was found that some of our men who had cen guarded by rebels were now guarding those rebels themselves. But it would be useless to prolong the narrative of incident, which could be made interminable in this already almost too elaborate account. As I said in the commencement, I will repeat at the conclusion, that the battle of Williamsburg was one of the most hotly contested engagements of the war.

GENERAL HOOKER'S LOSS was in the proportion of one in six, which is a proportionate loss to that of the Allied armies at the battle of Alma in 1854. No other battle in the recent European wars compares with it. The blocdiest battle in Napoleon's career, I believe, was the battle of Wagram, where the loss was one in eight. Our regiments engaged in the battle of Williamsburg were small in numbers, for the reason that when they were urged on with such tenacity some were found physically mable to keep up on the double quick, and therefore dropped out of the ranks exhausted before the regiment reached the field of action. The force opposed to ours was supposed to be thirty thousand. We have prisoners taken in that fight who represent forty different regi ments. All the Union regiments which participated in the battle will have "Williamsburg" inscribed upon their banners.

Dr. Franklin Ridgway, Assistant Surgeon of the Fourth regiment Excelsior Brigade, was on the field throughout the fight, attending to the wounded, and was himself twice slightly wounded, besides having his horse shot under him—but remained on the field. He was riding near Gen. Hooker, when the horse of the latter was sho dead with a fragment of shell, and was the first to assist the General to rise. While dressing the shattered ankie of one of the men a shell took the top of the man's head toff. At one period of the action the rebels made a desperate charge upon the battery at the right, and fea ing its capture, Dr. Ridgway rode up to the battery, and, until the rebels were driven off. He was highly complimented for the gallantry displayed by him on the field The national colors were first raised on the walls of York-town by the standard bearer of the Fourth regiment, in which Dr. Ridgway assisted.

THE OCCUPATION OF WILLIAMSBURG. After the battle our troops were disposed along the shole line, and pickets were placed in front. Scouts were sent out to observe the movements of the enemy. an hour or more after midnight Sergeant Green, from the Fifty seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, reported to Gene ral Jameson, and he to General Kearney, that the enemy was evacuating his position in front of the recent scene of action. He was sent out again, and in two hours returned with a corroboration of his previous state-

FORT MAGRUDER IN OUR RANDS.

At dawn General Jameson went out with two comment to reconneitre, and, taking a detachment of a dezen men under Lieutenant Gilbert, entered Fort Magrader, which was found to be descried. The first to take possession of the rebel for-tifications at Yorktown, he was also the first to enter the works at Williamsburg. He then advanced with his whole brigade, supported by artillery, and entered the ancient town. The rear guard of the enemy was just departing as he entered. The town itself was almost deserted. Deserters, stragglers and sick and wounded releis, to the number of nearly six hundred, were found in the streets and suburbs, in hospitats and private houses. General Jameson was marching on with his brigade when he was instructed by the Ceneral commanding to encamp just outside the town. He was made Military Governor of Williamsburg. And must confronted each other at Boll run, met again on this | thus, after the signal discomplure at the battle, the encmy evacented this strong position also, and prened his

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

8. Goodriege, slightly: Je.
Mixing—Privates B. J. Walke
T. K.—Woundes—Privates Char
Lewis Bird, slightly: Harris
Charles W. Hathaway

RE-	CAPTIUL	THON.		A SAME
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
ompany A		10	-	11
ompany B		3	-	3
ompany C		4	1	
ompany D	2	3	2	7
ompany E	1	6	-	
ompany F	1	2	1	
ompany G		1	3	- 1
ompany H		2		3
ompany I			2	6
ompany K		4	-	4
	-		-	53
Total	7	37	. 8	53

verely, Company F.— Wounded—Privates James Birchem, severely; Sylvester Hugent, severely.

Company G.— Wounded—Corporal Geo. F. Simpson, severely; privates A. M. Brisbed, severely; Thos. J. B. Own, severely; Samuel Maro, severely; Hy. J. Stephens,

severely; Samuel Maro, severely; Hy. J. Stephens, slightly.

Company H.—Killed—Private Abner H. Eadger. Wounded—Corporal Henry A. Westoott, slightly; privates John H. Chamberlain, severely; John Burns, severely; Francis S. Flint, severely; Geo. S. Hewlitt, severely; John Montrey, severely; Feter Ryan, slightly; James Sheridan, slightly; T. W. Spiller, slightly; Company I.—Wounded—Privates Poter Jinson, severely; Leman Walton, slightly; Wm. F. Narcross, severely; Leman Walton, slightly; Wm. F. Narcross, severely; Leman Walton, slightly; Wm. F. Narcross, severely; Company K.—Killed—Private Chas. H. Marsh. Wounded—Captain Benjamin Stone, Jr., slightly; Corporal Edward F. Gleason, slightly; privates Andrew Hoffman, severely; Daniel Ahern, severely; Asa Sterling, severely; Thomas Hickock, severely; Horace D. Burr, severely; Asa M. Cashen, severely.

ī	RECAPITU	LATION.		
a	Killed	. Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
3	Company A 8	6	-	9
5	Company B 2	10	-	12
8	Company C	3	110	3
1	Company D	6	-	7
ä	Company E	5	-	5
ij	Company F	2	-	2
8	Company G	5	-	5
Ð	Company H 1	9	-	10
ì	Company I	5	-	6
9	Company K 1	8	-	9
ì		-		-
8	Total 7	59	1	67
а				

Davis, Sovorely; Albert W. Heaton, severely; Dameros Milles, Sovorely; Levi Pollard, Sovorely; John S. Warren, Severely; Missing—Private George B. Emerson. Wosneded—Corporals E. G. Tuttle, Sovorely; John M. Choover, Severely; privates J. L. T. Brown, Severely; Chas. M. Howard, Slightly; H. P. Putney, Severely; John M. Choover, Severely; privates J. L. T. Brown, Severely; N. Mallace, Severely; J. W. Rogers, Slightly; N. D. Danforth, Slightly.

COMPANY C.—Killed—Private James M. Burk. Wounded—Lieutenant Samuel O. Bernham, Severely; privates Lewis H. Dearborn, Sevarely; M. S. Cole, Severely; Geo. F. Porry, Severely; Hy. Hill, Slightly; Asa M. White, Slightly; Edward Plummer, Slightly. Missing—Privates S. P. Allen, Chas. H. Littlefield.

COMPANY D.—Killed—Private John D. Pendegast, Wosnedd—Sergeants Wilson Gray, Slightly; E. G. Adams, Severely; Privates A. M. Caroy, Severely; W. Garland, Severely; Privates A. M. Caroy, Severely; James Bavis, Severely; Charles P. Roberts, Severely; James Bavis, Severely; Charles Grover, Severely; James Stuck, Slightly; George H. Stovens, Slightly; A. L. Bowen, slightly; A. Chadburne, Slightly; Missing—Privates Charles E. Watson, Warren Drew.

COMPANY E.—Killed—Captain Leonard Brown, private William Morrill. Wounded—Eucthannis A. M. Perkins, Severely; I. W. Vesper, slightly; M. H. Rose, Severely; H. O. Smith, Severely; Francis Chamberlain, Severely; J. F. Haynes, Slightly; M. H. Rose, Severely; H. O. Smith, Severely; W. H. Story, Severely; H. Walker, Severely; Orporal Horman Smith, Severely; private Gilman Aldrich, Severely.

COMPANY E.—Killed—Corporal John A. Hartsborne, privates Alexander Lyie, D. G. Haskins, Charles E. Peaslee.

COMPANY F.—Wounded—Corporal John A. Hartsborne, privates Alexander Lyie, D. G. Haskins, Charles E. Peaslee.

COMPANY F.—Wounded—Corporal John A. Hartsborne, Privates Alexander Lyie, D. G. Haskins, Charles G. Prinkham, Slight y; Reithran, Severely; Drivates Charles G. Prinkham, Slight y; Reithrand, Severely; Drivates Charles G. Prinkham, Slight y; Reithrand

	RECAPITUL	ATHIN.		
THE TO THE SEC	Killed.	wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Company A	2	7	1	10
Company B	1	8	0.0	
Company C		7	2	10
Company D	1	14	2	17
Company E	2	11	3	10
Company F		3	maria de la	
Company G		11	3	18
Company H	1	3		1
Company 1		ALTON MANAGEMENT		0 1
Company K			8	11
	-	-	-	-
Total	12	68	19	99

TWENTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

TWENTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.
PHIL.—Colonel Win, F. Small, slightly wounded.
COMPANY A.—Wounded.—Private Samuel Alien, sughtly COMPANY C.—Wounded.—Private John Burns, slightly.
Misning.—Private Etward Diamond.
COMPANY D.—Kulled.—Sergeant John Dickinson; privates Albert Eberhaud, Win, Smith. Wounded.—Privates John Barger, severely; John Thompson, slightly; Mortis Hytent, slightly. Missing.—Privates John Gray, soverely; John Thompson, slightly; Mortis Hytent, slightly. Missing.—Privates John Gray, soverely, Company E.—Wounded.—Privates John Gray, soverely, Company E.—Wounded.—Privates Edward Asher, severely; B. F. Thomps, severely.
Company G.—Wounded.—Private Goo, W. Chatham, Company H.—Wounded.—Private Goo, W. Chatham,

COMPANY H .- Wounded-Private Goo. W. Chatham,

COMPANY I.— Wounded—Privates Tatrick Gilligen, severely; James McCully, severely; W. H. Brosser, severely; W. H. Brosser, severely; W. Hane, severely; James Booth, severely; Danie Gilbert, slightly.

Company K.—Missing—Private H. Norton Lindsay, Beauty Lands

3		Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
ij	Field	1	-	
8	Company A	1	-	I MEST
d	Company B	1 To 1	-	-
ü	Company C		1	45.50
3	Company D 3		4	- 11
	Company E	3	-	
	Company F	1 2 1	200	Diagram
	Company G		ALC: SELECT	
	Company H			
	Company L	0		
	Company K	2000	1	CHE O
	Total 3	23	5	30
		-		

General Frank Patterson's Brigade.

General Frank Patterson's Brigade.
Firth New Jensey Reg Ment,
Firth Officers.—Colonel B. H. Starr, wounded slightly,
Adjutant V. M. Healy, shot in arm.
Comp. Ny A.—Killed—Privates James V. Snock and John
C. Stricker, Womnied—First Lieutenant C. A. Anglo, shot
in leg: Sorgeants C. W. Arnett and samuel Mustard, sericostly; privates Andrew Smith, J. Robins, Ford. Van
Fleet and H. O. Duniel, silkhtly.
Company B.—Killed—ergeant Wm. Filzpatrick and
private Tobins Hopen. Wearsled—Sorgeant T. G. Morrow, slightly, not atos Michael Bowie, Patrick J. Curroll,
R. Eagan, William richts, Robert M. Thomas and Eimon